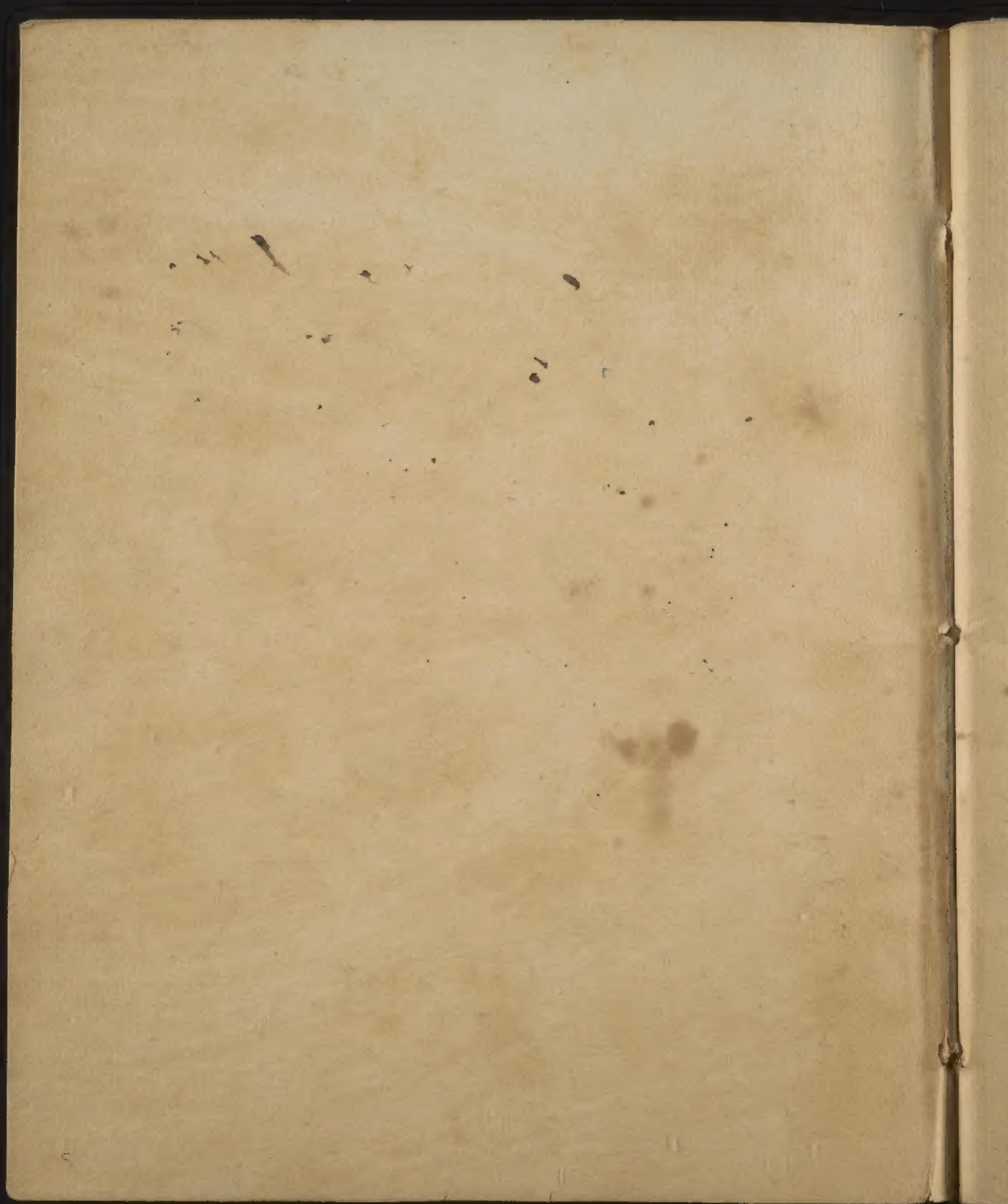


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Lectures on Pathology.

next year 1808

The Order - After impregnation
relating effects as ass-
= tions of Air being ~~sensitization~~
situation - ~~injection~~ medium of life
then ~~Change of D^o & D^o~~ medium of life
(this crossed) & Afterwards Change of
situation in 12^o 4. — then Epidemics
After wards - Round - noon - Thunder

✓ laborer or are in action than where
they sit still, or are unemployed.

✓ This singular source of the origin
of fever was first pointed out by Dr
Blane. He tells us that upon mixing
the crews of ships, or bringing recruits
into the fleet, a fever of the typhus
kind frequently followed. I have noted
the ^{great} prevalence of this fever in the
American Army in the year 1776
in part to this cause. The Army was
composed for the first time of citizens
^{drawn} from nearly every State in the Union.
[The influenza in 1793 from French
people from Domingo]

~~morbid when present~~ 91

3 Low rapid vegetable diet.

4 putrid animal diet.

5 A scanty quantity of sound Aliment.

6 Depression of Mind

7 The mixture of ~~strangers~~ with each other!
From the enumeration of all these

causes of fever from human miasmata, or,
it is easy to account for the greater
frequency of this fever in the time
of War than in the times of peace, for
War begets exposure to the want of
cleanliness to confinement in jails -
in prison ships - or besieged towns - also

to rapid - putrid & scanty Aliment
& lastly it brings a great many Strangers
together to grief of Mind which is the
together. -

influence of Confinement in producing
human miasmata, that soldiers
acquire contract fevers from that

~ 80 Indians died in two years of
the Camp fever in the Austrian
Army in 1791. 2 -

canoe only by sleeping in their tents
during a campaign. The Samovars and
pestilence have often followed the foot-
steps of war. The hearse describes
them both as crouching ^{like a pair of hounds} for employment
as the feet of Caesar when ~~he~~ ^{he}
girded ~~forth~~ on his sword. — The connection
between them is a very natural
one — for while war begests a scantiness
of provision by drawing men
from agriculture — pestilence follows
the operation of all the ^{other} causes of it
which have been mentioned. —

Can a human body infect itself
from an effluvia engendered within
itself? I answer in the affirmative,
and am fully satisfied that the

2
~~V~~ ~~fever~~ is propagated, ~~by~~ it is from
this excretion, and by not a
secreted matter as in the measles
of small pox.

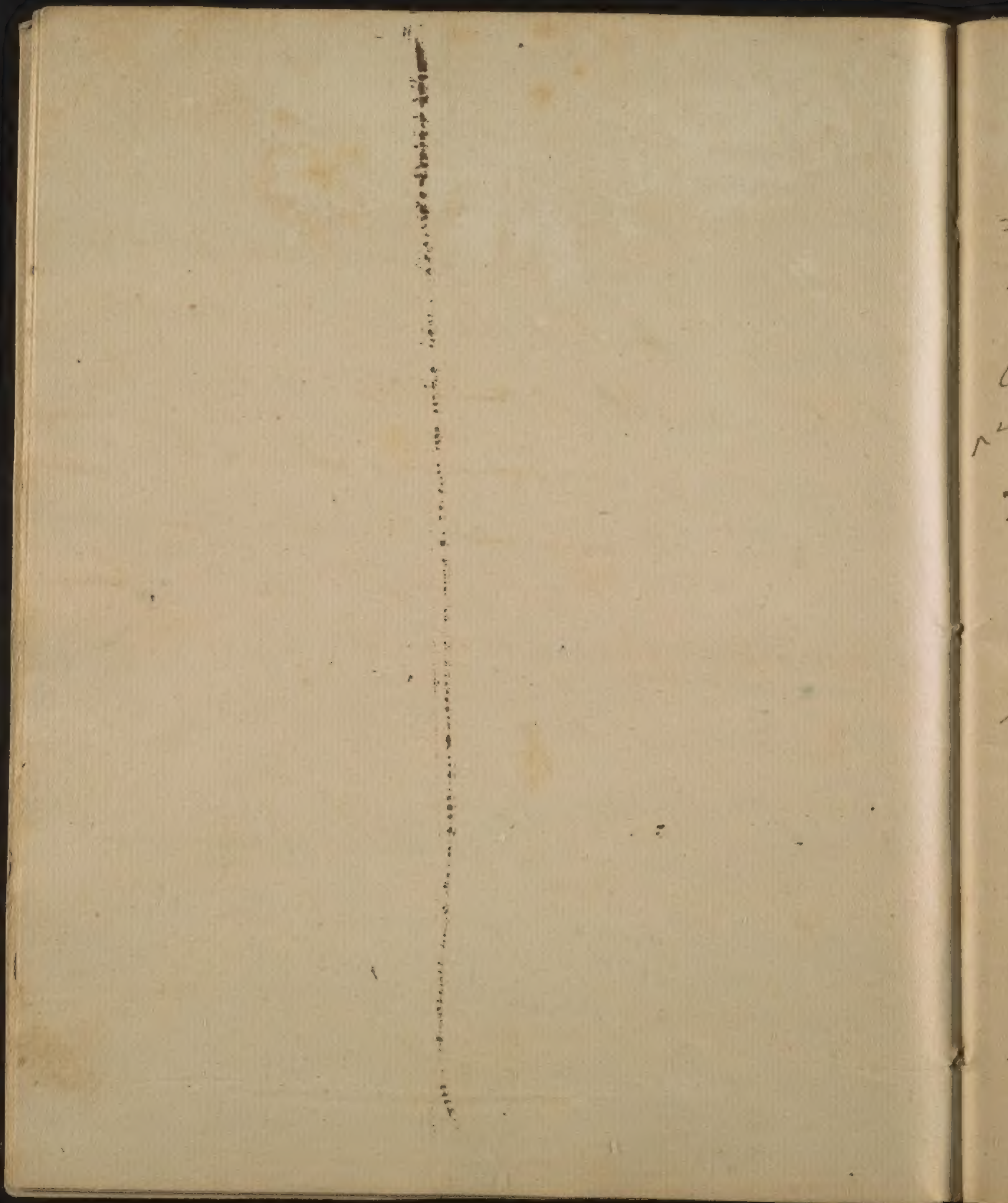
V 1 They are derived chiefly from
vitiating perspirable matter. ~~It is~~ ^{They} ~~is~~ ^{is} ~~supposed~~
the other excretions in a putrid state will
certainly produce Disease, but they are as much
as frequent source of Disease ^{it} than the per-
piration.

^{diluting}
the ^{leaves}

fluids stagnating from all the ^{diluting} leaves
that have been enumerated in the
extreme vessels which terminate in
the skin may be irritated, as to
become a direct stimulus to the
system and thus produce a true ty-
phus or jail fever. Where this

The following circumstances deserve
to be attended to in the history of ^{human} exhalations.
or Idiomatic exhalations. V
~~various~~

1 They are engendered more frequently,
and are more active in winter than
in summer. of this I saw many
instances in our army & in military
hospitals during the late war. We
seldom saw a typhus in warm
weather when it was safe, and



agreeable to keep the doors & windows
 of our hospitals open. I well remem-
 ber that a most malignant typhus
 broke out in the house of employ-
 (which was then a military hospital)
 in this city in the month of ~~an~~ April in the
 year 1777. In the month
 we opened ~~our~~ all the doors and
 windows of the hospital - and the
 fever nearly disappeared. - About
 the 20th of the month an unusual
 week
 much of cool weather obliged us to
 shut our doors & windows - the
 consequence of ^{which} was, the fever re-
 -vived with fresh malignity, and
 carried off several persons among
 whom were ^{two} senior & junior surgeons,

will

| Dr Holmes & Dr Young / and one mate
Mr Thompson - who belonged to the hos-
pital. It affected at the same time
[Dr Rogers, ^(of New York) then a mate - myself - &
almost every other Officer of $\frac{1}{2}$ hospital.
Dr Blane in his ~~own~~ essay on the means
of preventing naval Diseases mentions a
fact ~~of a similar~~ ^{which} occurs in the ~~one~~ ^{the} of
have related. He says that the ~~fact~~ ^{Ship}
never always disappeared in Voyages
to the from England to the West Indies,
the nearer they approached the warm
latitudes - and increased in Voyages
back again. The nearer they ap-
proached the ^{cold &} moist shores of Great
Britain. - He accounts for it very
justly by ascribing it to the disposition

✓ This disposition of cold air to
concentrate, and thereby to render more
active human miasmata will
enable us to account for a singular
fact in the history of the yellow fever.

This fever is derived wholly from
^{of decaying or dead bodies, seldom}
the miasmata, and is ~~never~~ ^{nor in}
never

contagious in the West Indies, [But
our country in warm weather. (A) Cases of contagion
when conveyed in any way to our
sometimes ~~most commonly~~

continent, ~~it~~ spreads ~~into like a~~
now & then

by means of contagion. [The

death of a young man who died in
Barbados were sent to his friends in

this city, and ^{once} became the means of
introducing the disorder among our

citizens. It is remarkable in these

cases that it generally prevailed in
(A) Cases of ~~contagion~~ ^{contagion} and then occurs in
~~intense or~~ ^{because it is rarely}

contagious till Sep & Octob^r when doors
windows are kept shut to keep out ^{air}

which Soldiers & Sailors have to be upon
 deck in warm latitudes, which
 prevents the generation of
~~exposed~~ ^{where formed} miasmata, ~~as far~~ or expels
 them, to be carried off by fresh air
 as fast as they are generated. ~~It~~ ^{you}
 Hunter was ~~reside~~ ^{resided} two years in Jamaica says he
~~never saw a case of~~ ^{never saw a case of} ~~fever~~ ^{fever} during that time ~~and~~
 a ~~few~~ ^{few} instances in the history of
 the human miasmata which is worthy
 of our attention is, that it adheres to
 cloathing of all kinds - more especially
 to woollen and cotton, - hence it is often
 preserved so as to produce a disease
 for days, - weeks - and even months
 in apparel - and curtains. - I once
 knew a striking which has been worn
 by a man in a typhoid country
 that disorder cast
 it to one of his fellow servants
 who tried it round
~~several weeks~~ ^{several} ~~after~~ his neck several
 days after it had been thrown aside,

Disease in these cases is communicable by
~~but~~ the ~~contagion~~ ^{is} ~~is~~ from the excretions
of the patients such as their breath, pers-
piration, & stagnating urine, or feces.
It is a new form of putrid animal
exhalation from dead matters, and differs
totally from the separated contagions of
the small box of measles. ~~It perhaps~~
~~the fact is~~ ^{Happily} contagion from excretion
may be prevented. ^{English book} Letters from

✓ It ~~is~~ was thus communicated by the
prisoners who had it not at the old
Bailey in London in 1750 to General
of the bridges by ^{Billy &} infected cloaths.

I have heard of a convict in Maryland
who came over to America in an in-
fected ship. who nearly destroyed a
whole family by ^{taking} ~~putting~~ wearing
a coat or waistcoat out of his chest,
and wearing it about the house three
months after his ^{arrival} ~~being admitted~~ ^{being}
- mixture with the family. - But this
is not all, - Dr. man was made to
adhere to wood - and ^{perhaps} ~~even~~ to sandstone
and brick walls. There was an instance
of a wooden hospital at the Yellow
Springs which ^{retained these micro-organisms} ~~infected a number of~~
~~but with this fever~~ ^{after it had}
~~been given~~ ^{been} so as to infect a num-
ber of soldiers with a typhus ^{fever} who
were admitted into it during the

x Dr Willan mentions an instance in ^{ch} w: these miasm^a
adhered to a frame houses in wood; Close Clerkwell
for several years in London. 1825. miasma to
Dr Clark confirms this observation. ~~matter~~

V It is remarkable that the ~~confusion~~
which produces the typhus fever never ad-
-heres to white washed walls, or to ~~and~~
~~walls~~, or to a ground ~~well~~ floor. The former
fact is established by the observations of
Mr Howard - and the latter was first
pointed out by Juntz in his
reversis, who ~~denies~~ ^{proves} the ^{ground} ~~floor~~ of all
military hospitals to be covered with
wood, or any other matter. Dr Filston
followed this advice with great success
in the construction of his new hospitals
near Mornistown in the year 1780. -

^{by}
If ~~the~~ Persons are capable of infusing them-
selves - that is - perspiration when long
retained, and confined, especially if it be

late war. These facts ⁹⁸ ~~will~~ help
to impress upon your minds the
necessity of changing the position &
removing the curtains of patients
in a typhus fever - also of placing
their beds in the middle of a room.
It is no new fact that the beds of a dis-
ease adhere to a wall. The density of the
fumes was at one time ^{of} so malignant
a nature as to make it necessary to
destroy even ^{of a leper} the house to prevent the
spreading of the infection of that disease.

✓
In the operation of human mind:
-mata, there are ^{it is important of} ~~two things which demand~~
our notice; ^{that} they act chiefly upon
persons who are predisposed by
previous debility, and seldom

combined with all the ^{or bad} scanty diet - & depression of mind, will produce this disease, without any intercourse with persons infected with it.

5 Persons highly charged with retained and vitiated perspiration sometimes ~~off~~ infect other people, without being affected themselves. It was communicated by some criminals brot from prison in their cloaths to the Old Bailey to several of the Judges in the year 1750 who with did with it. none of the criminals had ~~a~~ were indisposed from it. turn back

upon persons in whom a vigor is
 preserved in the body or mind by
 one or more ~~active~~ active themselves.
 Convalescents ~~with~~ were most ex-
 posed to the infection of the hospital
 during the late war, ~~It~~ It has been
 remarked further, that pregnant wo-
 men - and persons who labour under
 painful abscesses or sores ^{in these hospitals} frequently
 escape the fever altogether. The former
 are of distinction in the first case, &
 of pain in the two last, protect the
 system from infection. It is equally
 remarkable that after parturition,
 the same women, and after the
 opening of an abscess, or the am-
 putation of the limb, the same

~~The~~ ^{violence} ~~operation~~ & certainty with w^{ch}
these miasmata operate on the system,
are greatly influenced by its being more
or less predisposed by weakness by the
passions of grief & fear. It is because
the system is always predisposed to this fever by great
debility that Vd: is so seldom required to cure it, & more
Inflamed have I known only of the mias:
about among the rich than poor. They require Vd: -
mata which are emitted from
human
morbid ~~living~~ bodies. - but many ani:
mals under the circumstances of
famine live on bad diet, & confine-
ment emit miasmata which pro:
duce fever, an instance of this kind
is mentioned by Dr. Hordyge, ^{they are mentioned to New York in 1778 for}
~~being~~ ^{the Use of the Army.}
~~to~~ ^{be} proved ~~that~~ ^{that} canine
madness is nothing but a malignant
fever produced in the rabid animal
by the retention of its morbid excretions.

men often perish with the same ge-
neral fever. — V

~~I remark further that a fever
from typhoid miasmata when generated
in a hot country~~

What ^{are} the diseases, ^{or rather} what is the
nature of those fevers which appear
to depend on human miasmata? ^{They produce}

To this answer — The typhus mition
commonly called the slow nervous
fever, ^{or} hospital
fever. This is the offspring of ^{all} ~~fever~~
the causes of fever ^{last} ~~produced~~ by miasmata.

It is preceded by great debility, and
comes on ~~is induced~~ gradually — frequently
without chills. — It affects the brain

and nervous system in a great degree
with stupor — tremors — subsultus &c.
~~and~~

— The arterial system is affected with

✓ Sometimes these human miasmata
produce a fever wth assumes the malignant form
of the plague. ~~1 = 190 on some~~
~~to in this form it often appears in~~
~~quills, crowded hospitals & prison~~
~~ships. I formerly so much misled~~
~~by authors as to believe the~~
~~plague of Constantinople was derived~~
~~exclusively from this cause, but~~
~~I am now satisfied this is not~~
~~the case, and that the fever that~~
~~occasionally desolates that city, and~~
~~other cities of the East is derived from~~
~~the same kind of exhalations which~~
~~produce our yellow fever. It arises~~
~~some peculiar hygienic from being~~
~~the climate, ^{& filthy dresses,} ~~the diet, of the inhabitants,~~~~
~~so probably from the filthy & confus-~~
~~ed conduct of the inhabitants of those~~

They in this fever with
1 It affects the blood vessels with ~~fever~~ ^{producing chills & shivers}
a feeble degree of action. The pulse is seldom
involuntarily quick.
so much excited as to indicate U.S. - It is some-
times not quicker than natural.

2 It affects the nervous system, and
muscles with stupor & ~~convulsions~~ tremors,
and the brain with a moderate degree
of delirium.

3 They now & then induce swellings in
the lymphatic glands. I have seen them
in the groins in the Hospital ~~fever~~ ^{fever}

~~It is a disease of the human~~
~~body, & is a fever of the malignant form of~~
~~crisis, & is the result of the disease~~
is engendered by all or part of the cir-
cumstances which produce our com-
mon ~~tifoid~~ ^{fever}. I am now satisfied from
the various new lights which have

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occasionally

Other cities of the East is derived from
the same kind of exhalations which
produce our yellow fever. It arises
some peculiar hygienic from living
the climate, ^{& filthy dresses,} and diet, ^{conduct} of the inhabitants,
so possibly from the filth & confus-
-ments of the inhabitants of those

irregular

~~subacute and, quickening of action~~
Sometimes the pulse is natural as to ~~slowness~~
The Stomach is seldom affected
The sickness or vomiting, and the
generally. The blood sel:
is often regular. The blood sel:
discovers any marks of a septic
and the bile is no change
appears in the bile. - In the most
elegant degrees of this fever I have
in bubo's and Ulcers in the throat, &
occasionally Abscesses in different parts of
body, but these symptoms of putrefaction
diathesis are very uncommon

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~~These~~
~~The disease is a fever of the malignant form of~~
~~which is the Plague~~ That this disease
is engendered by all or part of the cir-
cumstances which produce our com-
mon typhus. I am now satisfied from
the various new lights which have

thrown upon ~~this~~ the plague by
Mr. Howard & other philosophical travellers.

[Dr. Ross informed me that a warm and
moist spring never fails to produce ^{the} a
plague in the Constantinople. It is
an exciting cause added to a predisposition
produced by confinement - the want of
cleanliness - penury of diet - and that
general depression of mind which ac-
companies a state of slavery.] It is

remarkable that the plague ^{rages in} ~~cessantly~~
Constantinople in the spring &
~~the approach~~ summer - & in Egypt in

the winter - owing to the humidity of the
air ^{which accompanies} ~~is the former~~ those two different
seasons in each of those countries - for
humidity appears to be necessary to ~~be~~
complete its generation. The contagion

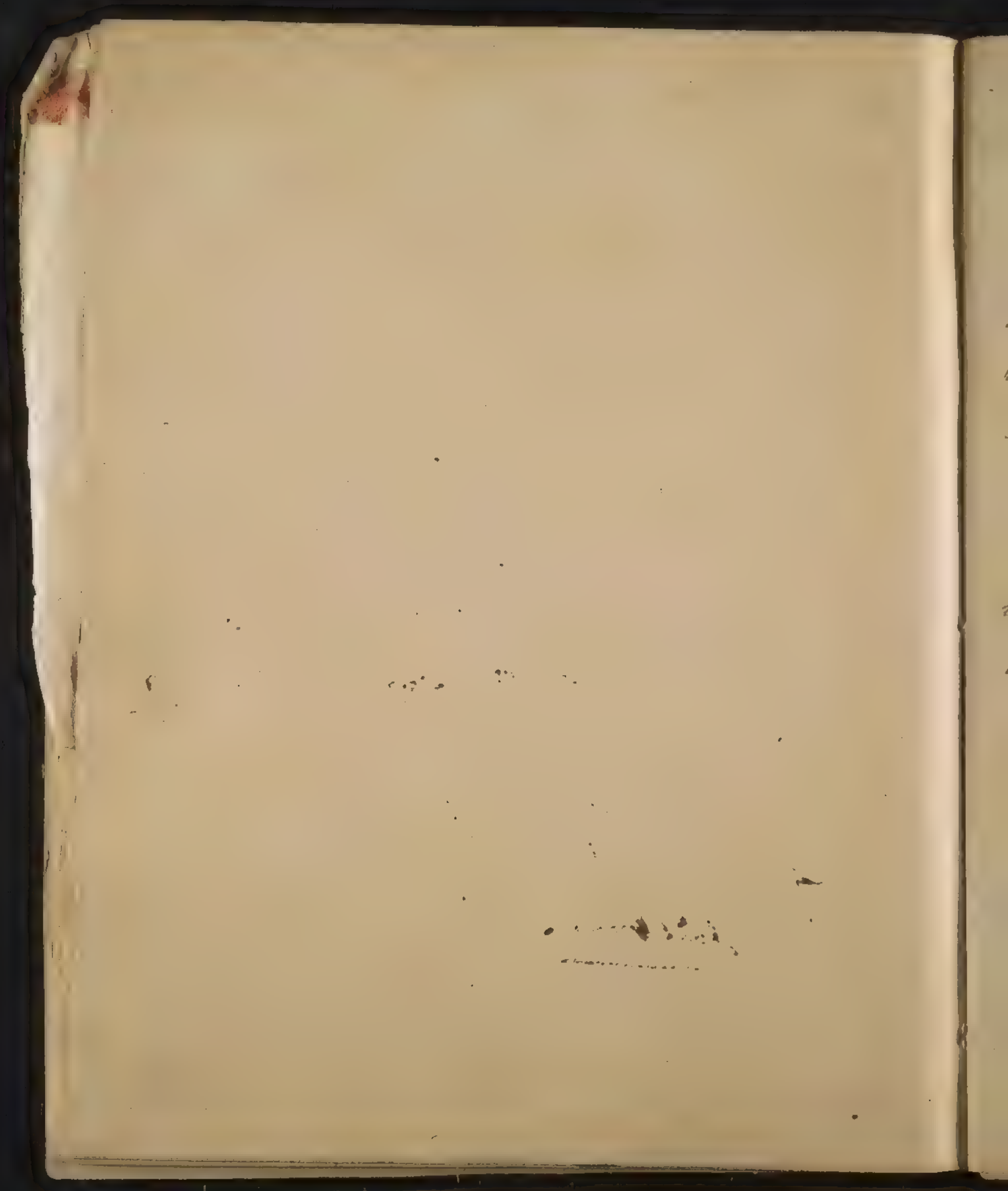
If they sometimes produce an influenza
 or Catarrh. ~~as~~ An account of this dis-
 ease from Idiosyncratic exhalations is
 published in the 4th vol: of Bellamy's medi-
 cal Journal, and in D^r ^{Cutler} ~~Chamney~~, ^{his} ~~thesis~~
 records a similar instance of it from the
 on board the Philad^{ic} Frigate
 same cause in his thesis on the Dysentery.
 It proceeds the Dysentery, ^{a Catarrh from the}
 of the Lower Dysentery from these exha-
 lations is said to be contagious. There are
 I shall say hereafter, two species of contagion -
 from a secret matter - the second from exo-
 -ted matter. The fever & Dysentery are pro-
 -pagated only in the latter way. They never
 extend above 10 feet - They never pervade the
 atmosphere so as produce an epidemic & then
 they produce disease only in jails - hospitals
 camps & prisons, and in small & filthy
 units of poor people. — go to page 108.1.



✓ Ulloa relates a fact in his travels
this is the Island of Cuba which accords
with the one I have mentioned from
Volney. He tells us that when ever the
Spaniards get a little wet in a light
shower of rain - they plunge themselves
all over in water, or remain in the
rain, till they are wet to the skin. The
off rain here probably destroys by
dilution the micromata which are
rendered active by the moderate concentration
of a little ^{water into} dense moisture only.

When formed resembles *aniasmata* in
 one particular, and that is, its ^{formation} ~~is either~~
 is prevented ^{it be} ~~not formed~~, or if formed, it is destroyed
 by water - for Mr Volney informs us
 us that the water carriers at Cairo
 who are constantly washed by the
 water they carry, escape the plague
 when it is most epidemic in that
 city. ^v

The ~~beano~~ effluvia which produce
 the plague resemble the effluvia which
 produce the typhus, ^{mition or jail fever,} not only in its
 origin but in many other particu-
 -lars. - 1 It adheres to cloathing of all kinds
 and is often conveyed by it to distant
 countries. 2 It is not communicated
 to any great distance. 15,000 persons
 escaped ^{it} in London & in the year 1864, by



living on board of ships in the Thames.

3 It produces bubos and other eruptions on the skin.

4 It affects the faculties of the mind in the same way in persons who recover from it - particularly, the memory.

5 It is very apt to be disposed to relapses, ~~can leave the system~~ from eating animal food - from sudden emotions - or from the gratification of the venereal appetite. — It differs from

it only in attaching ^{more} ~~and~~ suddenly, & with symptoms of ^{or of immense indirect} ~~violent~~ action, ^{this} ~~exhaustion~~ ^{debility.}

Action is sometimes of an inflamed

nature, and is ^{sometimes} accompanied with dry blood. 2 It ~~is more fatal in~~ ^{is more fatal in} a shorter time

than the ^{jaundice} ~~typhus~~. It kills ^{most} frequently in on the 3 and 5th days - and sometimes

it extinguishes life as suddenly as lightning. In this

v The jail fever is to the plague, w
the bilious is the yellow fever.

case the contagion acts by inducing in-
direct debility as to ^{prostrates} ~~the~~ system below
the point of ^{reaction} ~~life~~ — 3 It is more general
and affects a greater number of people
than the typhus or nervous fever.

Both these ~~two fevers~~ appear to be
different grades of one fever disease.
~~was certain species of the same genus~~
~~just as high as typhus or yellow fever~~
~~perhaps variation of the same genus~~

difference between them seems to depend
chiefly upon the difference of customs &
manners between the inhabitants of
Turkey and Egypt and the inhabitants
of Great Britain & the United States of
America, for the ^{Jail fever} ~~typhus~~ ^{mitis} according to Mr.
Howard is known only in the two
latter countries. In no Jail in Europe
however dirty or crowded except in Great
Britain did he find a single instance of

✓ It is remarkable that the Plague
has seldom been in Europe in the
present century. In France only
in 1720 & in England never, since the
year 1665. - ~~Formerly~~ Before this time
it ^{twice} occurred ~~at intervals~~ every year for

✓ It proves by the bye that the blood is
not affected primarily - but the bile.

ten years together in Eng? - In
these cases it was always ascribed
to ~~foreign~~ importation, - but this
was not true, - it was most pro-
-bably generated in all the large ci-
-ties of Europe. The different man-
-ner of building, ^{the greater degrees of cleanliness} & the greater
consumption of vegetables from the
increase of horticulture & agricul-
-ture by ^{the} ~~the~~ altering the perspirations
renders it less apt to produce malign-
-ant fevers. ^{like} Dysentery is

The

106

V

~~The~~ jail or hospital fever.

Produced secondarily

[The 3rd species of fever from human effluvia is the yellow fever. ~~This disease~~ ^{I before}

explained the origin of this disease.

It produces ^{great} ~~vigorous~~ excess of action in the arterial system, ~~and a strong systolic tendency in the fluids~~. But its most re-

markable feature is affecting the liver with ^{pain &} inflammation, and promoting

a plentiful and morbid secretion and excretion of Bile. In this - it discovers its ^{original} muddier or masby extraction - for

Marsh miasmata I said formerly have a peculiar affinity disposition to ^{act} ~~reside~~ upon the liver ~~with the bile~~ and the liver. ^V [It belongs

to this form I wish it would be clearly established. Whether this fever was

from human miasma mater.

✓ The yellow fever is said to be a native
of the West Indies only. This is as erroneous
as that the plague, is generated only
in the Eastern Countries. The ^{true} yellow
fever was known in Greece & is described
by Hippocrates. It prevails occasionally
at Minorca according to Dr. Elghorn, & at
Cadix according to Dr. Lind. It ~~was~~ ^{is} ~~has been~~
generated in ~~these~~ All the Southern states,
& ~~where~~ Altho' it has been said, to have
been imported into Charleston - Philad^a -
& New York, yet I have no doubt now
but it was in most cases generated in
each of those places. I -

~~✓ The Influenza is probably a light
degree of Jail fever, affecting the lungs
chiefly. It is certainly of animal
origin. & a fever from a Union~~

conveyed from time to time to the conti-
nent of America - from ^{the} West Indians or
from ^{the} Americans only. If from the
latter - it will give us a new fact upon the
connection of
subject of human miasmata with the
manners & customs or rather idiosyncrasy
of particular countries.] -

Thus have I pointed out all the ^{the disease} ~~only~~
~~these~~ fevers which appear to be engendered
by ^{animal & particularly} human miasmata. They may be
distinguished from the ~~low~~ fevers which
are produced by marsh miasmata 1st by
prevailing at all seasons - 2nd by not being
attended with remissions or a discharge
of bile. 3rd by ~~only one~~ ^{more moderate} state of action in
the vessels, and 4th by being contagious more easily
propagated by excretion. 5th by affecting debili-
tated more than healthy people. 6th by its longer
duration, being often from 20 to 30 days.

106.1
I have only to add to this ~~subject~~ ^{more than weakly people} ~~that the~~ ^{that the} ~~miss~~ human miasmata
sometimes act upon the body
at a time while it is impregnated
with miasmata, and thus
produce a fever with a yellow skin
and several other bilious symptoms.
Bourgeois, & Langrisse lately,
describe a fever of this kind. Sailors
who arrive in ships in the
West Indies are often affected with it.
It is now & then propagated by
the excretions, & from hence (as I
shall say hereafter) has arisen the error
of the contagion of the yellow fever in
the West Indies. ^{Do the plague.} I said formerly ~~+~~

occurring only in the Anterior: 2 By
 remissions, and a discharge of bile -
 3 By being attended with ^{more violent} ~~two states of~~
 Action in the Arterial system. 4 By
 vicinity, or exposure to its remote cause.
 5 By being checked by cold to the skin. &
 The yellow fever is distinguished from
 both, by the greater violence of its symptoms
 an occasional yellow by faintness -
 - by the color of the skin - by a peculiar
 pulse - full - slow - creeping - intermitting &
~~locality in the region of the stomach~~ ^{color of eye}
 & flattened - by a peculiar cast of countenance - ~~by~~
 liver which ~~is the highest to~~
 & by great detension ^{in the brain} ~~by~~
~~of the blood on those parts, passage of~~
 Discharge of black bile upward & downward
 according to the degree of ~~torment~~ ^{torment}
 & by ~~hemorrhages~~ ^{hemorrhages} from every part of
~~organization of similes on the stomach~~
 the body, where it has not been
 used: For the marks of the plague I refer
 you to authors. It has never yet been
 known in America. -
~~was found it to be a third time~~

of Jails, Ships & Camps is generally
from human miasmata.

It is of great consequence to
distinguish the fevers from these
two sources of ~~dead~~ miasmata that
have been mentioned, not only because
they require different methods of cure,
but different ~~roads~~ means to prevent
them. The bilious fever is to be prevented
by removing the exhalations of dead
vegetable & animal matters - but the
Jail fever which is the offspring of
morbid living bodies can only be
prevented by Domestic Cleanliness,
- free air - and ~~and~~ obviating all
its other remote causes. Again the
bilious fever cannot be imported. the
Jail fever can, & often spreads afterwards

211 we should now to/og mention a 3^d source
of diseases from a mixture of somewhat

some matters with the air. This is the
air rendered unfit for

3 ~~phlogisticated air~~ & further it is changed
respiration by being breathed.
by the breath or from fires, or from

all the both of them. You have all read

of the melancholly case of the death of

a number of Englishmen who were

confined together in a room called the

black hole at Calcutta. Dr Hales relates

an account of 3 persons ^{out} of 4 perishing

with a fever who seated themselves near

a hole in the ceiling of the house of

Commons for the sake of taking notes

of a private debate. The sickness ^{ch} w^{as}

is contracted by children in crowded

Schools is probably derived only

from the phlogistication of the air.

to this whole cities & Countries. ~~These~~
v. ~~But~~ Quarantine laws can operate
th only against the latter disease. They
d. are negative against the bilious
a or yellow fever. The name of plague
has been indiscriminately given to
the fever from both the causes we
have mentioned. ~~The same~~ But they
are easily distinguished, & chiefly from
this different causes. Mr Webster
calls the fever from dead miasmata
the bilious plague & the fever from
human miasmata the ingrinal
plague. But these names do not suffi-
ciently designate them. ^{for} In the worst
cases of yellow fever, no bile is secreted,
or excreted owing to the ~~parastoma~~ ^{suppression}
tion of excitement in the liver, nor
do inguinal or glandular swellings

But this air produces other diseases
 besides fevers. I know a lady who can
 not go into a crowded room to pay an
 afternoon's visit, without being seized
 with a giddiness in the head, and I knew
 a gentleman ^{who is} subject to the gout who
 used to feel in the same circumstances
 a distressing pain in his neck. The
 Epilepsy usually attacks in a crowd -
 hence its name of morbus convulsivus.
 The ^{impure} ~~phlogistic~~ air is probably the exci-
 ting cause of the ^{fits} ~~fits~~ in such situations.
 Diseases of the lungs are always more
 or less increased by this air. It is
 more unhealthy at night, than in
 the day time owing to its mixture.

belong exclusively to the plague from
~~human miasmata~~, for we see them
in the yellow fever. ~~I even in the~~
~~fact I am at a loss for~~ ^{appropriate} names
for them. ~~Perhaps they had better retain~~
They had better be designated from their
causes, than their symptoms - for this
causes are uniform, except now & then
both causes in the production of
fever. This is taken notice by Pringle,
Mansueti, Chisholm & Lampson, in
which case the fever is said to be ~~more~~
contagious. — The plague disease
called plague in Egypt is chiefly from the
^(except in Cairo)
~~putrid~~ exhalations ^{of the Nile} - The plagues of Syria,
& Constantinople, are from human mias-
mata.

It is ^{still} more unhealthy if persons who are
thus confined labor or exercise, than if
they ~~sit~~ sit still.

with the burnt air of candles. The
4 air which is discharged from ^{lime, charcoal,} ~~combustion~~
~~fragmenting bodies~~ that is the carbonic gas
~~emerging from the~~ ^{Charcoal} is
of a most unwholesome quality. It fre-
quently produces giddiness - head ache -
sickness - and sudden death.

5 The air is rendered unwholesome by being
mixed with the 4 which is discharged
from fossil coal during its inflammⁿ in
all large towns. It acts chiefly on the
lungs. A stranger from a country where
wood is used for fuel, seldom fails of being
seized with a cough as soon as he
enters the cities of London or Edin^g.

Dr Ramsay informed me J. D. Gordon
had informed him that the citizens of
Charleston have once intended to

✓ The smell of $\frac{1}{4}$ has been tho't to
disprove men to vice - and to this
Bygone ascribes the peculiar with-
-edness of the inhabitants of the Crigh-
-brood of the volcano near Naples.

7 Certain odors in the air often induce
Disease. The smells of roses & violets have
sometimes destroyed life. Desvignat mentions
that the odor from Naples nearly killed
a number of boys at Jura. They were
saved by large quantities of wine.

burn coal in their houses instead of wood, and that he never knew so many Coughs in that town as he did during the winter in which it was $\frac{1}{2}$ fashion to burn this coal.

6 The effluvia of certain manufactures contribute to contaminate the air - particularly all those manufactures which volatilize, and diffuse thro' the air - the fumes of lead - sulphur^v - or Arsenic -

7 The matter which is discharged by plants in the night probably contains but is very much to under the Night
Air is unwholesome.

8 But these are not all the sources of impurity and disease in the air. In

It is obviated likewise by high walls,
& by heavy throwers of rain.

the Eastern countries the air is often
 combined with ~~a~~ a matter which
 renders it suddenly fatal if taken
 into the lungs. It is avoided only by
 falling on the face, and lying there
 till the air th impregnated with the poisons
 -ous effluvia has passed over. It is
 called Haze-mattan in some countries.
 Bruce calls it the Sarnoon. These
 winds which ~~can~~ bring this deadly
 air along with it, ^{drop in form of} blow over large
 beds of bitumens which abound th.
 the vitriolic acid, - It is the decomposi-
 -tion of these bituminous substances
 by the intense heat of the sun, and
^{the} sulphurous and in a volat.
~~the extrication of a vol. vit. acid~~
 state which is extricated by this heat
 which is probably the matter that

V Persons who perish from the
Action of this Wind putrify in a
few hours. No putrid ferment is
here introduced into the body, for this
Volatilis is probably of an ~~acid~~ anti-
-septic nature. I shall hereafter
acc² for the putrid smell in animal
bodies in sickness & soon after death,
upon other principles, than a change
of properties from putrefaction.

The Syroco Wind is common at
Aleppo, and in some parts of
Italy. It is common Air heated
by passing over a sandy country.
It produces faintness & languor &c,

produces the Samoom. [This idea
was first suggested to me by Dr. Rees
who informed me that he had sent
it to Dr. Priestly who was much pleased
with it. ~~It is obvious~~

~~At the~~
~~to~~ Mr Bruce mentions another
series of ~~unusual~~ air, which tho' it
proved deadly only to brute animals
deserves to be mentioned in this place.
He tells us that ^{in several miles around} ~~at~~ Seneca a tower
on the hill which lies in the lat. of
 $13^{\circ} 34' 36''$ N. and $30^{\circ} 30' 30''$ East from
Greenwich the ~~country~~ earth emits
an air which is deadly to all animals
except man probably because he
is not obliged to stop to it to receive
his nourishment. Mr Bruce lost

but no violent disease.

Oxygen, or pure dephlog^d air
often ^{super}abounds in the Atmosphere,
producing by its stimulus a
predisposition to inflame^d diseases,
or an inflame^d Constitution of
the air. It is exhaled from plants,
Rivers & the Ocean. It does not
change the sensible qualities of
the air. Persons from the seashore
& the Country who were affected wth
the yellow fever ^{in the} last summer 1794
had it worse than other people,
owing to their bringing bodies into
the city unusually impregnated
with oxygen. Hippocrates long
ago described this inflame^d Consti-
tution of the air. He calls it "tothion".

two grey hounds, & all his mules a
 few weeks after he arrived at this town.
 They die without discovering any other ^{cause} disorder.
 The unwholesomeness of the air is con-
 fined only to the rainy season, and
 as soon as it comes on, the inhabi-
 tants save their cattle by sending
 them to some distance from the town.
 No tree, or flower except the lemon
 flower grows ⁱⁿ it, but rice - wheat &
 millet thrive there, for the soil is
 uniformly rich & fruitful.
 It is never overflowed by the river.
 The earth when cultivated affords a
 good deal of salt. In walking over
 some earth of this kind elsewhere
 Mr Bruce tells us he found prickling

Hydenham observed it - described it -
flamanted it - ~~He~~ ascribed it to a
mineral exhalation from the bowels
of the earth. It exists from 1 to 50 years +

near Sisto Settlement there is a
piece of ground which proves fatal
to deer. It killed two of Mr. Siga's
puppies - supposed to be owing to fixed air.
It was. ~~no. 10 p. 116~~

+ see Lin's acc^t of it, also Dr. Hairy's.

10 ~~He~~ a vapor is sometimes emitted from the
earth when torn by an earthquake which
mixed with the air & produces diseases. This
was remarkably the case after the earthquake
on the 7th of June
in 1692 in Jamaica. The Vapor in this case had a
most offensive smell. 3000 persons died of a fever
produced by it a few months afterwards.

11 ~~B~~ a vapor is said to be emitted at certain
times from springs which contaminate the
air. This was the case in one of the plagues at
Vienna - it had a bad smell. 8° in France.

~~no. 10~~ - p. 116 ©

pains in his legs. — Is this Air
inflammable or mephitic? It
is probably what can be the nature of
this air? I should suppose it to be
of the fixed or mephitic kind, where it
is so fatal to trees and flowers — for
probably in rooms & especially in
the vicinity according to Dr Priestly in
this kind of Air — mephitic Air at grotto
often does fatal in all cases & it appears
to speak of its influence

One of the most common diseases of the
 lungs is the consumption of Air. — mephitic air at grotto
 & in the air of the lungs — often does fatal in children
 // we moved next to speak of the influence
 of particular fibres & nerves in producing dis-
 eases. — Let: us — Feb: 13. 1792
 country &

These are diversified by ^{country} ~~town~~ & town -
by vicissitude - by vicinity to mountains
marshes - ^{deserts} mill ponds - and seashore also
by a change of Situation from some of the
above places to others - of each of which
in Order. -

1 The country is more or less favourable

V In this case it is necessary, there should
be no opening for the ~~best~~ acup of
the Rays of the sun at any time of
the day. A proof of their ~~as~~ sad effects upon
health & life in a wood is contained in a letter
from Dr. Croodie of the British Army in the
East Indies to Mr. White as respectable M.D.
- the care at Bath. He says: 1500 Soldiers en-
- camped at Hinazura in August 1801 in
a Valley covered with lofty trees. No exhal-
- tion took place in it except at midday
when it was very great. After being there
20 days ^{they} embarked, and soon afterwards 500
of them died including a number of officers.
Within 200 yards of the above forest, on a
high & healthy situation, a Regt of Royal Artillery
enjoyed good health. To return -

to health, according as it is more or
 less cleared or cultivated. A new country
 is always healthy. ~~Sickness~~ Death is
 in a frontier country is so rare a thing, y:
 hundreds crowd to view ^{the effects of} ~~a corpse~~
 it when it occurs, in a dead corpse. Even
 the ~~most~~ ^{wildest} ~~barren~~ grounds are not
 unhealthy, if they are sheltered from
 the rays of the sun by large and nu-
 merous bodies of trees. In the Delaware
 State men often work at the business
 of making shingles for weeks toge-
 ther in the cedar swamps, without
 contracting the least indisposition.

The first act of clearing a country
 is the usual signal for the appearance

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febrile
 of diseases provided the timber which
 is cut down opens a wet soil to the
 action of the sun, or opens a passage
 for ^{marsh} water from a neighbouring
 river - creek - or mill pond. The
 country thus cleared or opened will
 remain richly for many years
 if improvements become stationary.
 - This is the case in ^{Delaware} Maryland - and
 in all the States beyond the Potomac,
 where large portions of land under
 it impracticable for the cultivation
 to keep pace with the clearing of the
 country - and hence the settlements of
 those States - But in the Northern
 & middle States where cultivation
 [which consists in draining low

Different States & mixtures of

✓ The diseases produced by the air in
the country are chiefly Influenza - in-
termitting & bilious fevers - and the
Dysentery. The languid state of the
bowels induced by ^{vapid drinks &} a diet consisting
chiefly of vegetables seems to ^{predispose} ~~produce~~
country people more than the inhabi-
tants of cities to ~~that~~ the least of those
cases.
~~disturbances~~ -

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grounds - confining overflowing streams
of water - and ~~losing~~ dissipating
moisture in grain and grass) I say,
where this cultivation succeeds the
clearing of a country, it soon be-
comes perfectly healthy. The state
of Connecticut ^{or 70 or 80} years ago was
as nearly as subject to bilious and
intermitting fevers as the states of
Delaware & Maryland, but they
have both yielded to that general
state of cultivation which has been
introduced into that country by the
equal and small divisions of land-
ed property ~~instead~~ which have taken
place in that happy and enlightened
state. V

✓ Hence the foundation of Mr Compton's
remark that "God made the country, but
man made cities." ~~to~~ They have, ^{been} in
every age, the hotbeds of vice, disease, misery. My

✓ Man says ~~man~~ ~~is not~~ ~~was not~~
made to live in a crowd. Like ~~that~~ ~~the~~
human speciesicken and destroy each
other when ^{too much} confined, ~~or~~ ~~etc~~ This they
do not only by producing vices but
diseases of all kinds. ~~business at~~
present is only to ^{take notice of} ~~point out~~ the effects of
the impurity of the atmosphere =

2 Towns and Cities are the graves of the
human Species. — The first Account we
have of a City is the book of Genesis. It
was built by Cain — probably that
he might destroy in a crowd the
guilt ^{for having} he felt after he had shed
the blood of his
brother's blood. Cities in every

age and in every Country have served
nearly the same purpose of extinguish-
ing all moral feeling & reflection. But

But in another place I shall point out
the influence of the ^{folly & passions which} ~~vices of cities~~
are brought in cities upon human life. At present I am

shall take notice
confined only to the impurity of the
atmosphere
from the number of persons
breathing the same air — from the
unwholesome exhalations of dirty

✓ and from the greater heat of cities
occasioned by the ~~confinement of hot~~
~~air~~ and the reflection of the sun's rays
from ^{pavements &} the walls of houses, & the subse-
quent confinement of the hot air.

But these are not the only sources of
the unhealthiness of cities. The ^{animals} ~~cattle~~
^{vegetables} upon which the inhabitants of cities feed,
being fed by manure are less well
disposed to put on a perfect disposition
than animals & vegetables raised in a
natural soil & at a distance from cities.
Lastly the water in cities from the filth
of streets & gutters & privies commixed into
it is less healthy than river water or
water where these mixtures do not
take place. In consequence of the op-
eration of all these causes it has been
stated by Dr Paine that in large cities
now over

Docks, yards & gardens - impure Sewers
streets & from the effluvia of the matters
employed in various manufactures:
^{Cities}
~~These~~ are so fruitful a source of diseases &
death, that ~~while~~ ^{persons} only 3 - or 4 ~~live~~
in an 100 die every year in the
country, ⁴⁰⁰ five die in the same ~~same~~
most cities.
In every year in a city. It is com-
puted ~~that a man~~ ^{that Dr Price} ~~loses~~ ^{supposes} that a man loses
a portion of his health or life who
settles in London before he is 30 years
of his age - The system at that period
it acquires a vigor which enables
it to resist the causes of diseases before
mentioned. The diseases which ^{are} ~~are~~
produced by the air of a city are chiefly
the ^{biliousness} ~~typhus~~ ^{fever} - consumptions -
some nervous affections. The Dysentery

& for at that time (~~about~~^{probably} 50 years ago) much & wild was the diet of the greater part of the farmers in the middle states of America.

Dr Coghorn speaks of a Dysentery which prevailed among the lower class of natives at a Village in Minorca lost on by eating damaged wheat, which did not affect the soldiers & others in the same town who lived on better provisions.

= 1 dies in from 19 to 22 or 23. In moderate towns from 1 in from 24 to 28 - in Villages ~~for~~ 1 - in from 40 to 50. In London $\frac{1}{2}$ die under 3 years old - in Vienna & Stockholm $\frac{1}{2}$ under 2 - in Manchester $\frac{2}{3}$ under 5. in Northampton $\frac{1}{2}$ under 10 years, but in Newark in Yorkshire $\frac{1}{2}$ who are born live to be 46 - Dr Price

is less common in cities, owing proba-
 -bly to the general use of tea - coffee -
 & wine. - ~~and animal food~~. While I
 was a student at the ~~late~~ Jersey College
 a Dysentery broke out among the
 students. But it was very remarka-
 -ble that not a single boy from
 the cities of New York or Philad^a was
 affected with it. It was confined
 only to the ~~bad~~ young men who had
 lived previously to ^{coming to college}
 upon ^{a milk or vegetable diet} ~~the country diet~~, before mentioned.

But further. The qualities of Air are
 more minute
 influenced by other circumstances, such
 as ^{the} ~~the~~ nature of the soil of both towns
 & countries. A sandy soil by retaining
 and reflecting more heat, disposes to

mountains are cooler than
level ground, and those mountains
which are covered with evergreens
cooler than others. Frost appears
earlier in the Autumn & later
in the Spring in the neighborhood
of pines - Humidity is less than
of in the neighborhood of any
other forest trees. There are two ex-

-ceptions to the healthiness of higher
elevations - ^{burn over - the} ~~at Calcutta~~ ^{the}
~~the latter place, the~~
Dr Dominguez. The latter related by Dr
H. Miller - Fumes prevail on
the heights & health below, -

What cause? Intensest miasmata
as found in Spain, where

all the diseases of hot weather, and particularly to the diseases of the eyes.

4 A situation in a mountainous country is always less unhealthy than in a low country - and hence ^{fewest deaths &} the greatest number of long lived people are to be found in the mountains of Switzerland of any country in Europe. The diseases

5 The vicinity of a town or country to marshy ground ^{there} ~~exposes~~ every year to bilious & intermitting fevers. It is necessary that the winds which blow upon ~~these~~ ^{these} situations should pass over the ~~the~~ ground which raises the miasmata, and it is remarkable that they produce fevers more certainly if those winds are combined with

#

British soldiers who occupy the heights in the neighbourhood of the ^{of Saluzzo} city, are always more sickly, than the soldiers who ^{are} quartered in the Vallies below them, & hence they often exchange situations.

Dr Hest. M'Len mentions a similar fact at St Domingo of the greater un-
-healthiness of a high & mountainous
situation, than of a situation below
it. How shall we account for this?
Do the mountains arrest & detain the
exhalations from the Vallies? ~~Yes~~
- mountains often ^{thus arrest} ~~do this~~ with clouds
of rain - more especially when they
are covered with lofty trees. Mr Volney
mentions a curious fact of a hill in which
~~fact of a mountain~~ in which on
~~planting pines~~ which scarcely any
rain ever fell, but which was plentifully
watered upon covering it with a number
of stately pines. The only healthy spots
in Corsica - are mountains

moderate rains. [It is difficult to de-

termine how far miasmata may
be carried by the winds ^{from 9 miles from Lenox} and I have heard
of Bozrah having 20 miles from

~~no miles~~ I can only say that
~~Bozrah~~ I think I have heard of their being
conveyed ~~only~~
miles from the shores of the Sagadahoc
ten. This has been ascertained over

~~the banks of the Sagadahoc river.~~

The
passage of these miasmata may
easily be checked by ~~trees~~ or a copse of
trees ~~between~~ left or planted later in
the direction of the wind after it has
passed over the marshy ground. There
is remarkable that the miasmata
from the tract called the Neck below
our city seldom produced a bilious
fever beyond South Street for many
years, and the famous Breakbone

viz: Vivacio & Vitravona. Richly people
moves by going there. Volney's River.

V ~~Old~~ people seldom suffer from
living in the vicinity of marsh
exhalations. On the contrary, they
often die soon after they are removed
from this action. The miasmata
here become an essential stimulus
of life. I

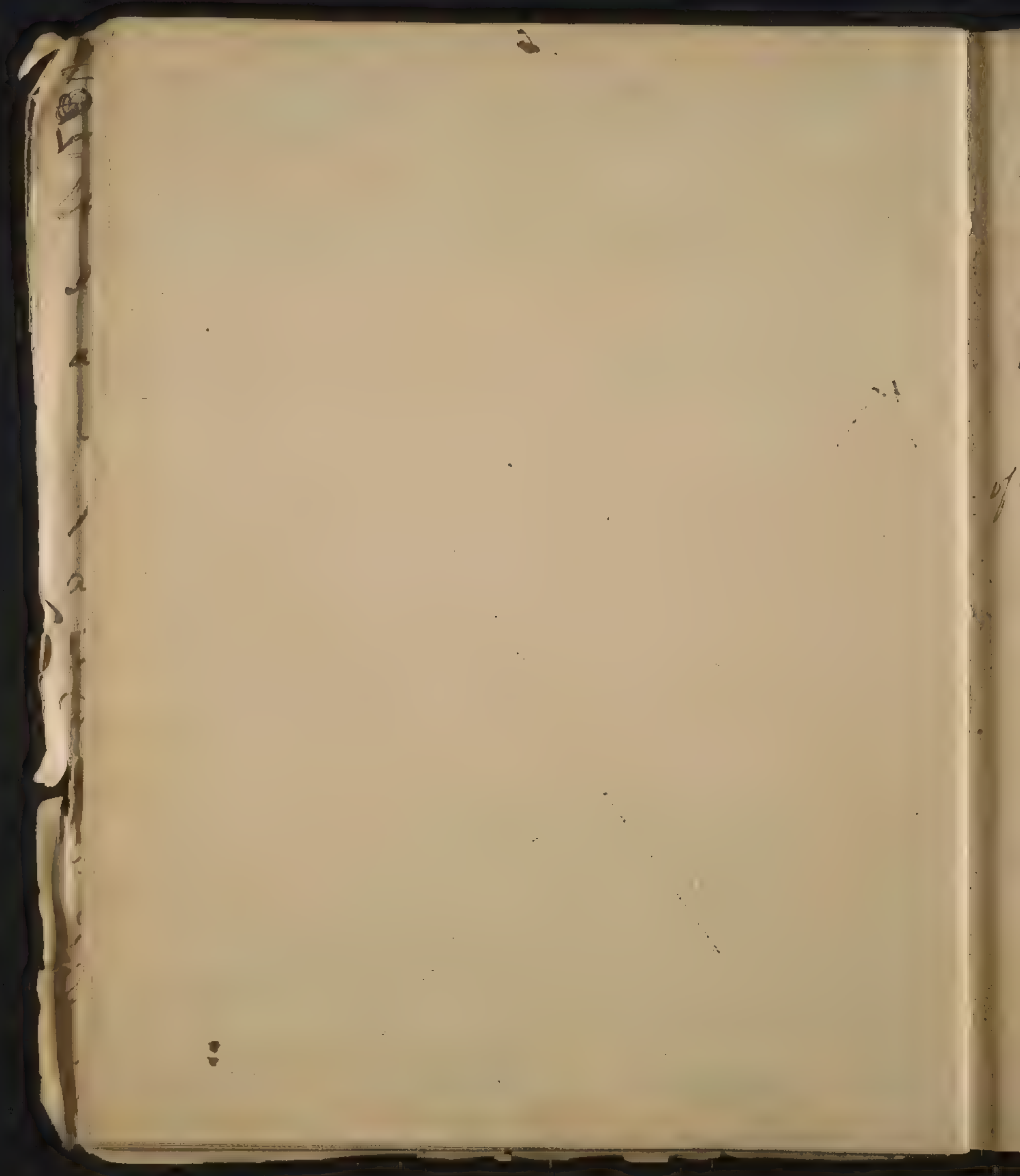
V ~~Old~~ Planting trees around mill
ponds so as to prevent the rays
of the sun acting upon the shores
of the ponds, effectually prevents
this producing Intermittent, or
bilious fevers by exhalation.

fever in 1780 affected only one or two streets near the water, and never extended beyond market street in a northerly direction.

~~But~~ Intermitting & bilious fevers follow the damming of water in mill ponds. I once conversed ^{with} an old man ^{when I was a young man} who lived 10 miles from the city, who told me that he ^{remembered} the first intermitting fever which ever appeared in his neighbourhood. It was soon after the erection of a mill.

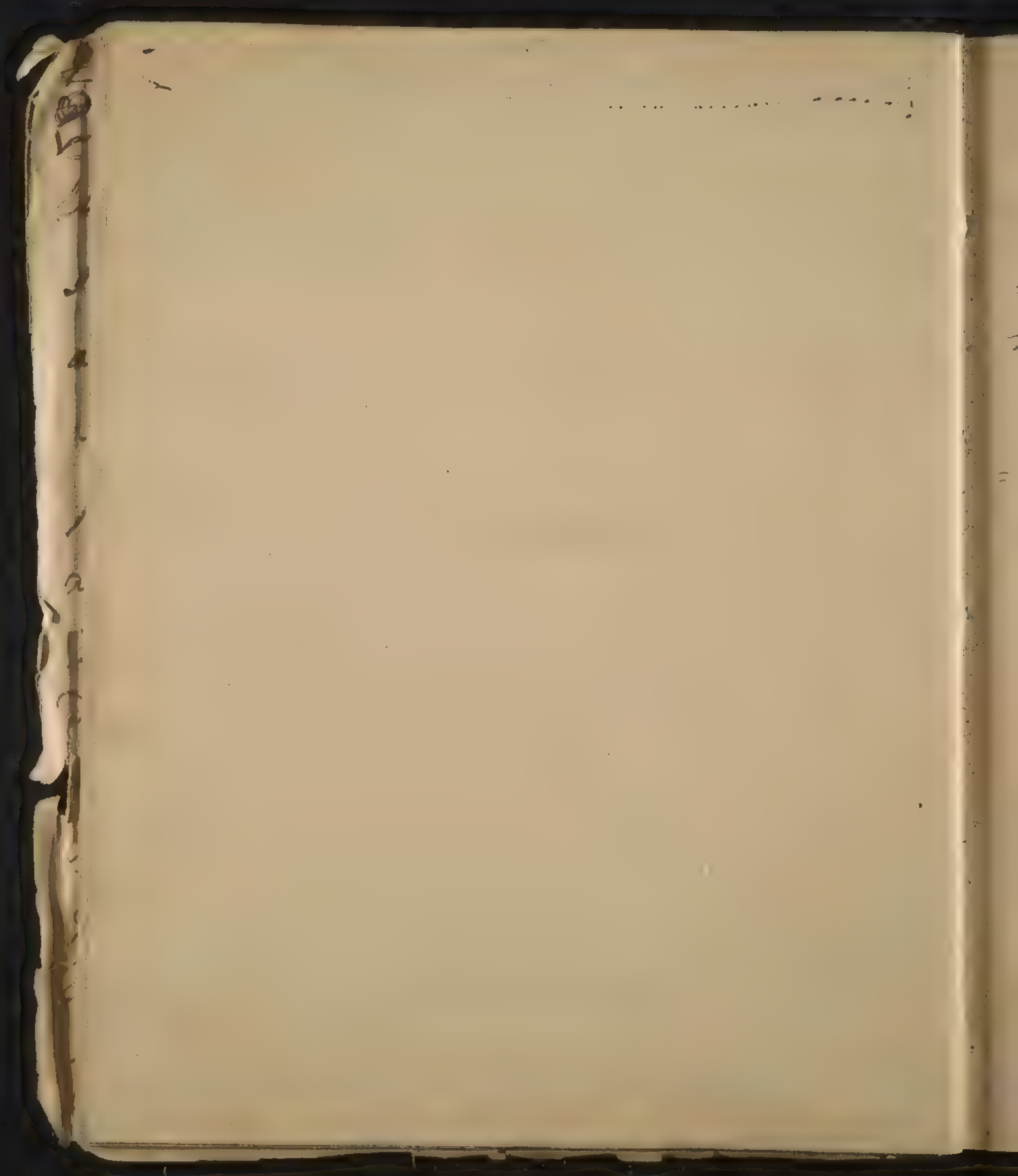
In 1790 "I ~~felt~~ ~~the~~ ~~fever~~"

~~Twenty years ago~~ a bilious & intermitting fever was not known in Nova Scotia — for at that time there was not a mill in that province. — V



by
 6th vicinity to deserts - cleared - or
 woody countries - and to the seashore
 by influencing the sensible qualities
 of the air has an extensive influence
 on the human body. —

~~The hot winds of Aleppo - Italy &
 of many other countries, known by the
 name of Sycuro is extremely debili-
 -tating, & for disposes to many dis-
 -eases. Brydone describes it as having
 occurred at Naples, and speaks with
 great pity & contempt of an Italian
 marquis whom he met with in
 a morning walk supporting him-
 -self under the pressure of this air
 by means of a smelling bottle. It
 appears to be pure air heated~~



~~by passing over immense beds of sand.~~

The vicinity of a town or country to
 cleared or woody countries greatly al-
 ters the temperature of the air, and
 thereby changes the nature of such dis-
 -eases as depend on its sensible qual-
 -ities. Italy has become temperate by
 the ^{clearing &} cultivation of Hungary & Germany,
 and the ~~the~~ United States of America
 will probably become ~~more~~ ^{much} less cold
 when the rays of sun are permitted
 to act upon that extensive region
 which lies to the ^{North} west of them on the
 lakes and in Canada. —

The air on the sea shore is of a peculiar
 quality. It while the air at a small
 distance from the shore both on the

✓ also of salt and fresh water. see Alexⁿ de

✓

land & sea is perfectly healthy, that
 on the shore is unfriendly to the body,
 and in certain diseases - such as the
 Asthma - & pulmonary Consumption
 & Rheumatism.
 of this there ^{are} many proofs. - It would

seem as if a Collision or mixture of

Air was ~~unhealthy~~ unhealthy in

other cases as well as the one that has
 been named. I never sickened or pined
 in the worst offensive hospital I ever
 visited during the late War - and yet
 I have done both as soon as I have
 come out of the hospital & breathed
 the pure Air. It is hard to tell on w:^t

the unwholesome quality of the Air on
 the Seashore depends. ~~It cannot~~ ^{it} be
 moisture & saline nature of the Seair?
 But these do not act at Sea at

~~V mentioned in this place.~~

a distance from the shore. But may
not this owing to the motion of the
ships imparting a vigor to the system
which counteracts the morbid operation
of the sea air on the shore? If the
unhealthy quality of the ^{moisture on} air on the
seashore does not depend on its saline
nature - it must be ascribed to its
mixture with land air, and a new
compound being formed from it of
which I can say nothing. I have only
to add to this head - that the air on
the seashore is medicinal for all the
diseases of the body except those I have
mentioned - viz: Asthma - Consumption
& Rheumatism.

There are several other local
circumstances, ^{if affect the air} which deserve to be

It is often the source of Disease, and that
from the following cause. 1. When its
being built of green or unseasoned wood.
The Saps ^{which} is confined within new boards,
is composed sometimes of Saccharine, &
often of fermentable matters, & by heat
is so changed as to become a source of
Disease. I ~~took~~ ^{have taken} notice of this fact in
speaking of the origin of bilious fevers
from new Sheds & Soldiers huts. ^{in the 4th Vol. of my} It is
^{best inquires} only to be prevented by soaking the wood
or boards in water so as to dislodge the
Saps from them by means of the
water, which soon evaporates from them,
but if retained, is ^{much less} ~~not~~ disposed to the
fermentation with the wood. 2. A dwelling
house is rendered unhealthy by being built
of stone newly taken out of the ground,
& in that state impregnated with matters
of a vegetable or mineral nature which
undergo such changes by the action of

mentioned in this place. A Residence
in cellars
under ground is always unhealthy.

Even the servants who spend the Day
only in kitchens soon acquire a
pale color, and are much disposed
to Consumption & Rheumatism —
a hospital has the same effect.

1 Consumption & Rheumatism —
a residence in a hospital has the same effect. ^{it is said}
2 A ^{dyspepsia} ~~sovereign~~ ^V ~~phosphorus~~ ^{after}

produce the same diseases, they have
been ascribed to the pinell of lime,
but I should rather suppose they were
occasioned by the mixture wth Cleaves
to the pine; ~~There has been~~ head of one
at the pine; ~~at the~~

~~use of Strychnine from it~~

3 There is sometimes some such condition
that the person cannot act upon every
part of them at some time of the
day is generally unhealthy. Of this
I have known several instances.
The diseases produced in this way,

Atmosphere on it as to emit an unwhol-
some Vapor. These two sources of disease
in a newly built house were so universally
admitted in Ancient Rome, that a house was
never inhabited by ^{the} wealthy Citizens till
after it had built one year. 3rd A house
is rendered un healthy ^{it is} by the source in-
habited by the moisture, and perhaps
by the ~~source~~ by an unwholesome Vapor
emitted by fresh plaster. A physician of
a promising Character Dr Brown died ^{about 50 years ago,} of a
Consumption in this city, contracted from
going into a newly plastered house. 4th By being inhabited too soon after
being painted. Headache &c from this cause! 5th A
house is a source of disease from its
having a close cellar, connected by a stair
case with the Chambers of the house. The
spedy putrefaction of meat, the green mould
on bread, the speedy rust on iron kitchen
utensils, ^{and the hot & offensive smell} ~~and above the pallid faces of~~
~~engifted by green wood which kept in them~~
~~the water when time is little killed~~ all
~~these~~ indicate the unwholesome quality of
the Air in Kitchen Cellars. Even which

have been ascribed to the ^{night} effluvia
 of the trees, not being fanned off
 in the day time. But Perhaps the
 Dampness of the Air may be suffi-
^{alone}cient to account for them.

4 There is sometimes an unhealthy
 map in the situation of a house,
 both in towns & country wholly
 unconnected with any of the cir-
 cumstances which have been
 mentioned. I once knew two ^{cases of} ~~cases~~
 malignant ^{which proved fatal} ~~fever~~ in this city in the middle
 of winter in a small court ^{between front & rear} in two
 houses that nearly adjoined each other.
 probably from some filth contained in the cellar.
 I suspected this was produced by some
 one of them. ^{When warmer} ~~When warmer~~
 mal effluvia, but I never was
 able to satisfy myself of the source.

³
V a fact of a more singular nature, but
connected with our subject is related by Vass:
-Lewiters. In the year 1713 a fever affected
all the Professors - Students & Apprentices of the
University of Altdorf ^{in Franconia} without affecting any
one of the inhabitants of the city. These students
lived in different parts of the city & used the
same diet with the citizens. The ^{diseases in} fever
was probably produced by a local exhalation
from a privy - a foul cellar, or rototten
vegetables near the University. In all these cases,
^{patients should be advised to change their habitations. p 134. in}
— stagnates in them. ^{fact of green wood - fever from} This to be prevented
in part by chimneys in a cellar w:
promote motion & circulation in the
air, or by having a communication kept
up with the open air only by an external
cellar door. ^{Some times cellars are}
~~many times~~ rendered unhealthy by ^{inhibiting} their retaining
dirty water ^{and Dr. Quercet papers found many years} from the adjoining cloth.
This may be avoided by a hole dug

from ~~where it was derived~~. I
 have observed something still more
 unaccountable in our city. On the
^{side} west of Third Street between Market
 & Arch Streets, ten or twelve heads of
 families died in about eight or
 nine years, while on the opposite
^{side} of the same street only two persons
 died in the same number of years.

The deaths in the former case were
 of most of them with different diseases.
 They originated ^{in both cases} I have no doubt in one
~~cause~~ this emanating from Mowata City
 or more of the causes ~~which~~ of which have been
 accidental - or did it all depend
 on ~~some~~ some morbid effluvia or
 miasma - or present air which
 affected one side of the street more
 than another? In such cases it
 is ~~best~~ to remove patients to such new habitations.

to gravel in it, or a ditch dug around the
house, and ^{& below the cellar} arched as as to prevent the
water's evaporating. & a house is rendered
unhealthy from its age when it is made of
wood, ~~then~~ for wood when it decays emits
a vapor which has been known to
produce an intermitting fever. This is
taken notice by Dr Hatter. & By small,

of the influence of a Thunder, light, ~~darkness~~,
~~darkness~~, Change of situation, sound,
light, darkness, ~~change of situation~~
of the ~~body~~ upon the body. ^{earth}
the ~~the~~ ~~various~~ evolutions of the ~~earth~~ ~~is on the~~

close, and smoky rooms. To obviate
smoke doors & windows are frequently
opened by which means colds are taken
which often terminate in pulmonary
consumption. But ~~of~~ ~~dirty~~ ~~dirty~~ houses
are unhealthy from the want of cleanliness.
The filth which produces disease is it is true
not often seen in a parlour, or common
sitting room. It is ~~hid~~ generally hid from
the eye in a yard, a cellar - or Closet, &
the Garret. ^{secretly} ~~Secretly~~ considered the

Thus have I written out all the
 circumstances which are connected ⁱⁿ
 the ^{situation} air that produce diseases. I have
 hitherto said nothing of specific con-
 tagions which are conveyed thro'
 the medium of the air into human
 bodies - I had allotted them to another
 place, in our syllabus, but they

will come in more properly under
 go to p: 139 W4 ✓ I shall first deliver
 this head. Before I proceed to treat
 a few remarks on the influence of light -
 on them, I shall present you with

a table of the medicinal duration of
 human life in all the situations
 which I have described in a northern
 and middle climate. — It is
 taken from Dr Daignan's tables of
 human life

~~Fifth is much a source of~~ It would be a
good practice if the Inspectors of the ~~sanitary~~
of our cities ~~from~~ would, in their visits to
houses, imitate the Conduct of Dr Swift
who ~~after entering~~ the parlour of his
friend Mrs Pilkinton with whom he was
invited to dine, refused to sit down; ~~before~~
but suddenly walked up her stairs, & examined
every room, & closet in her house. Upon
returning into her parlour, he said "I per-
ceive madam - you are a good house wife.
I give you no credit for the neatness &
cleanness of your parlour, in which you
expected to see company - But I have
found all your rooms & closets to be
as neat & clean as your parlour. ~~But~~ ¹¹ ~~How~~
are ~~they~~ ^{they} ~~from~~ ^{from} ~~sinks~~ ^{sinks} in ~~cellars~~ ^{cellars} ~~kitchens~~ ^{kitchens} ~~not~~ ^{not} ~~properly~~ ^{properly}
constructed, & ~~from~~ ^{from} ~~drains~~ ^{drains} ~~not~~ ^{not} ~~properly~~ ^{properly} ~~closed~~ ^{closed} ~~him~~ ^{him}
~~that~~ ^{that} ~~have~~ ^{have} ~~been~~ ^{been} ~~in~~ ⁱⁿ ~~winter~~ ^{winter} & ~~doors~~ ^{doors}, &
~~which~~ ^{which} ~~are~~ ^{are} ~~very~~ ^{very} ~~unhealthy~~ ^{unhealthy}
10 ~~of~~ ^{of} ~~these~~ ^{these} ~~houses~~ ^{houses}, like villages are unhealthy
from the unwholesome quality of the
water that is used by them. Of this I
have known a remarkable instance

situation	northern	middle latitudes.
mountainous	42 - to 44	40 - to 42
Hilly —	41 - to 43	39 — 41
valleys —	40 — 42	38 — 40
Floods	40 — 42	40 — 42
mines and quarries	26 — 28	21 — 23
mount country	40 — 42	39 — 40
unequal D°	38 — 40	36 — 38
varied D°	35 — 37	34 — 36
Sandy D°	30 — 32	28 — 30
gravelly D°	30 — 32	28 — 30
loamy D°	30 — 32	28 — 30
elevated D°	39 — 41	— 30 — 32
Islands	24 — 26	22 — 24
flat country	27 — 29	30 — 32
low D°	30 — 32	30 — 32
rugged D°	24 — 26	21 — 22
low D°	22 — 23	21 — 22
moist D°	21 — 23	23 — 24
marshy D°	25 — 26	— 21 — 22

+ These ~~are~~ observations, Gent:
in this city. ~~only~~ ~~are~~ ~~of~~ ~~great~~ ~~importance~~
~~are~~ ~~highly~~ ~~interesting~~
~~these facts~~. They are of great importance
to the lives of our patients, & to the reputation of a physician. Where a family is exclusively, & frequently affected with sickness, some one of the causes that have been mentioned should always be suspected, & ~~mean~~ a strict inquiry should be made after them. Chronic diseases I believe are often brought on & continued by them. I shall relate three facts which are calculated to impress the remarks that have been made upon your memories. go to p: 131 O =

th + A house is sometimes rendered unhealthy by being too closely surrounded by trees. of this I have known several instances. The damage produced by them is probably the cause of it in the spring & early part of summer, & perhaps by the ~~putrefaction~~ putrefaction of their leaves in the latter part of summer, & in the beginning of autumn. ~~residing~~ ~~from great heat & cold~~. of both, - a house
12 To obviate the diseases ~~from heat & cold~~

<u>Situation</u>	Northern	Middle latitudes
near & course of great rivers	40 - to 41	38 - to 40
near lakes	24 - to 26	29 - to 30.
Bogs or swamps	25 - to 27	21 - to 32
Sea coast -	25 - to 26	25 - to 26
Heaths	21 - to 22	21 - to 22
Brooms	21 - to 22	21 - to 22
Dry lands	21 - to 22	21 - to 22.

nothing has been said here of the
medium of human life in cities,
probably because the filtration of
cities is affected by all the circum-
stances which have been mentioned.

- Exclusive of exhalations from
manufactures Dirty Streets &c they
cities
will be more or less healthy ac-
-cording as they

in the States from front the South side.
houses be built low and as near the ground
as possible in the country - they are thus
coolest in summer, warmest in
winter. ~~On~~ room in ^a many houses is
cool according to its size. St Pauls church is
always cooler by 8° than the smaller
rooms of surrounding houses. The
further the windows, & doors of a house,
the cooler in summer & the ^{warmest} ~~warmer~~ in
winter. Run back to = 12 : 135 - These

Observations &c

